

THE DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER

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For President—Charles E. Hughes of New York.
For Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.
For Congressman—A. J. Pennington of Carter County.

HUGHES VICTORY NOW SEEMS CERTAIN

The Chicago Tribune is one of the most reliable of all the great daily newspapers. Politically it is inclined to disregard party lines. Its news columns know no politics. It prints the news as it comes, regardless of the effect upon any cause.

The Tribune of Sunday morning, after a careful review of all sources of information, seem to be convinced that there is no likelihood at all of the re-election of President Wilson. The Tribune said:

"Democratic national managers cannot locate a single State outside of the more or less solid South that is certainly and positively about to deliver its electoral vote to President Wilson.

"Republican national managers, on the other hand, lay claim to enough electoral votes in the North and West—claims not seriously resisted by Democrats who disclose their inner secrets—to place Charles E. Hughes within striking distance of the Presidency.

"The Democrats, for publication, do not concede anything, not even Pennsylvania, and they do not give up, for publication, a solitary commonwealth west of the Mississippi, not even Iowa.

"The more the conflicting reports, newspaper diagnosis, claims and cross claims are muddled over, the brighter become the prospects for Republican victory on November 7. At the same time, always barring the possibility of a landslide that always exists, and which one candidate may expect as well as another, it is difficult to get any figures out of the available information that tend to indicate a reasonable chance for President Wilson's re-election.

"Reports that come to The Tribune, when analyzed in comparison with inside figures of the Republican and the Democratic headquarters lead to the conclusion that 193 electoral votes may be counted as sure for Hughes, and he needs 266 to win.

"In the 193 are not included the State of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio or Wisconsin.

"Upon the basis of these reports, made up to Friday night, an approximation of the situation, reduced to figures, is as follows:

"Republican, sure, 193.

"Democratic, sure, 136.

"Doubtful, probably Republican, 128.

"Doubtful, probably Democratic, 38.

"Doubtful, no advantage now, 41.

"In the last classification are included Ohio and Wisconsin.

Total, 531.

"New York, believed to be absolutely certain for Hughes by every skilled political observer, who has been in touch with real conditions in New York, and Indiana, which is certain to be Republican, in the judgment of every Republican who has had anything to do with the Indiana campaign, are put down as doubtful, with Republican tendencies."

A TARIFF TABOOL

Jesse Isidor Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co., New York City, one of the biggest sellers of foreign-made goods in the United States comes out for Wilson because he fears a tariff wall will be constructed if Hughes is elected. "It appears to me," he says, "that one of the greatest menaces of our national life is the Republican tariff." Straus is one of quite a number of Jews who wish to continue the policy of free trade in this country because they import goods made abroad, and they wish to escape the customs duty. The Republican party admits that it is a gentleman's privilege to wear English clothes, Italian hats, Russian shoes, German underclothing, eat French delicacies, drink foreign wines from glasses made in Austria-Hungary, and look through his club window made of Belgian glass at American laborers searching in vain for employment; nor can the Republican party through Federal legislation, prevent this gentleman from hunting on an American farmer's property, attired in a Canadian hunting suit, carrying an English shotgun, and cutting the farmer's wire fences with wire-cutters made in Germany. But the Republican party intends that he shall pay for his luxuries by way of a tax which goes into the Treasury to support the Government, and which prevents this country from becoming an European auction-place for the sale of foreign-made goods resulting in absolute demoralization of domestic production, giving labor a taste of "new freedom," coup hand-outs and the unbattered loaf of the bread-line, while the farmer returns from the factory town, his weary horses dragging his unsold crop. Which party do you stand for?

THE FEDERAL TREASURY

At the end of the first quarter of this fiscal year the federal treasury showed a deficit of \$50,807,000, as against the federal treasury showed a deficit of \$32,051,000 a year ago. And this in spite of the fact that receipts for the quarter were nearly \$28,000,000 greater than for the first quarter of last year.

The increase of nearly twenty millions in the deficit is doubtless to be explained in some measure by the cost of the Mexican mobilization, which will be cared for, after a while, by a bond issue—such a provision having been incorporated in the last revenue bill. These bonds will not be put out until after election, inasmuch as the administration has no desire to call on emphasized attention to this standard feature of Democratic management of the national finances.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL

After the war with Democratic free trade in force and cheap foreign goods flooding our markets, what then of the smoke from our factory chimneys and the full dinner pail?

Secretary Daniels in his speech at Newport denies that he has been a dreamer. He is right. He has been a nightmare.

MY CONCEPTION OF THE PRESIDENCY

BY CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

On the eve of Election Day the American people are entitled to a summary of the things I have stood for in this campaign, as they are the things I shall stand for as President.

No man can tell in advance what unexpected demands the next four years may present but one whose conception of the President's duty rests upon fundamental principles and describe with entire sincerity how the problems of administration would be approached and in what spirit they would be solved.

A man charged with the duty of reaching a desired goal knows that the road to it is found in following that path which sound judgment and clear vision open up step by step. I can show the road I expect to travel.

I propose first of all to start right. The President is primarily an executive. It is his supreme duty to attend to the business of the nation, to safeguard its interests, to anticipate its needs, to enforce its laws.

The first act of a President who takes this view of his duties is to call about him the ablest cabinet the country can furnish, men who can deal with the tremendous international and domestic problems which will confront us in the next four years.

My conception of the Presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. I look upon the President as the administrative head of the Government. He looks upon the President as primarily the political leader and law-maker of the nation.

In the two departments of Government most closely touching our foreign relations—the department of State and the Department of the Navy—he chose men whom he knew to be wholly unequal to their duties. Administrative obligation was subordinated to political expediency. I can assure the country that any administration under my direction will stand upon sound administrative ground with the ablest cabinet the country can supply.

Across the road we are to travel this next four years, even though we start right and move with prudence and courage, serious hazards are thrown like breaks in a roadway made by a torrential rain. These all rise out of the war torrent which has overwhelmed Europe. The first has to do with our foreign relations. It is the President's duty to safeguard the interests of our own nation and to preserve the friendship of every other nation.

No man is more determined than I to maintain the peace which the United States, Spain, Sweden, Norway and all the American republics now enjoy. But I should seek to maintain that peace by a firm and courteous insistence on the rights of our citizens at home and abroad.

An American in Mexico is subject to Mexican law, but is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own government in his lawful business. For one I shall never consent to a policy which leaves Americans helpless against the lawlessness of any country in which they have a right to do business.

There confronts labor in the next four years a condition more serious than any that American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American working men were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends and the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew.

One of two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization as France and England and Germany are seeking to think out the problem today. Every one of these nations is preparing to defend its own market by a protective tariff. The end of the war will end also the opportunities for labor created by the war. The millions in the trenches today will be our industrial competitors tomorrow. If we are to save our laboring men from a catastrophe we must plan a tariff protection along sound, just and economic lines. To this endeavor I pledge myself.

BAKER UNFIT FOR CABINET

"Foulest slander on the men who made us a nation," is one of the phrases used by Colonel Roosevelt at Albuquerque, N. M., in characterizing Secretary of War Baker's mean comparison of Washington's army with the bandits of Villa and Carranza.

He said that Mr. Baker, in advising persons who could not understand the president's Mexican policy, "adds an element of nauseous hypocrisy to his preposterous and ridiculous slander as ever was circulated about men of the revolution."

"This statement of Mr. Baker's, acquiesced in by the silence of Mr. Wilson," said Colonel Roosevelt, "shows a nation."

self and the men who are to be my colleagues.

In this matter again I differ absolutely from the policy of the present administration. Democratic platforms have declared that the Government has no right to levy tariff duties except for income. This is the fundamental faith of the Democratic party.

I pledge myself and those who stand with me to deal with the needs of laboring men the country over, whatever their trade or organization, upon the principle of giving the largest protection possible to every American working man and the largest participation possible in the prosperity of our industries with special favors to none.

Finally it is to be remembered that every European government is putting itself behind its industries; organizing them, encouraging them and suggesting economies. When the commercial struggle begins anew, the industries of every European country will go into the world markets backed by the effective co-operation and intelligent oversight of their government.

Our national policy requires that government maintain a strict supervision of business organization. This can be done effectively and yet leave the Government free to encourage legitimate and wholesome business enterprise. I stand for such supervision and control of business, but I demand also that business great and small (and especially the small business) be treated fairly and justly. Only under such conditions can business pay living wages or compete with foreign manufacturers.

In this respect again the present administration holds a policy entirely opposite. It has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the government a brake to stop the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of this country as though they were suspicious characters. It has assumed that capital and labor are natural enemies.

In four years it has put this country further on the road to class war than has been accomplished in a generation before. The men who stand with me believe in the honesty of the American working man, they believe no less in the honesty of the American business man, and they believe that the common good is to be found not in class war but in mutual justice and fair dealing, not as between capital and labor in the abstract but as between men and men.

You know the road I propose to travel? These are the milestones which mark it—an executive responsible to the whole nation, a cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American rights, a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided.

that Mr. Wilson in his heart believes that Washington was no better than Villa or Carranza; that the men of the revolution stood on a level with the miscreant crew who during the last three years and a half in Mexico have murdered Americans by the hundreds and Mexicans by the tens of thousands.

"These men have perpetrated every species of outrage upon women and children, and have turned all Mexico into a hell of starvation, disease and misery; they have done this with the active or passive assistance of the American government, under the leadership of Mr. Wilson, and his cabinet officer now defends them by the foulest slander on the men who made us a nation."

There's no use for a man to try to have the last word with Dame Rumor; she wins.

If thou canst not see the bottom wade out.

—MASTER—

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

MASON CIRCUIT COURT
Anna D. Batefield et Als., Plaintiffs,
Vs. Judgment and Order of Sale
Godfrey Hunsicker et Als., Defendants.
In obedience to a Judgment and Order of Sale in the above-styled action, I will, as Master Commissioner, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1916,

At 1:30 o'clock p. m., proceed, at the Court House door, in Maysville, Kentucky, to sell, at public outcry, and to the highest and best bidder, the hereinafter described real estate, in order that the net proceeds from said sale may be divided among the parties thereto entitled, in accordance with their respective rights therein.

Said property is that certain parcel of real estate, lying and being in the City of Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, and in the Sixth Ward thereof, and fronting 55 feet on Union street, and extending back, the same width, 51 feet with a frame dwelling house thereon; being a portion of the property which was conveyed Anna E. Daulton by W. H. Wadsworth, by deed recorded in Deed Book 71, page 476, Mason County Court Clerk's office.

TERMS OF SALE—Said property will be sold upon a credit of six (6) and twelve (12) months, in payments of equal amounts. The purchaser will be required to execute sale Bonds for the purchase price, with approved personal security, payable to me as Master Commissioner, and bearing 6% interest thereon from the day of sale. Said Bonds will have the force and effect of Replevin Bonds, with a lien retained thereon upon the property sold, in order to secure the payment of the purchase price.

A. G. SULSER,
Master Commissioner
J. M. COLLINS, Attorney. n2-3-4

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!

We have just received a supply of fresh from the mines and are prepared to deliver your coal right at your coal house, provided you live where we can go with a motor truck. We will haul your coal to town for you and only charge you what it is actually worth. Yours for business,

ATLAS COAL CO.

Special Election Notice

In obedience to an order of the Mason County Court, entered at the September term, 1916, notice is hereby given that an election will be held and poll taken in Mason county, Kentucky, at the usual and regular voting places in each of the precincts, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916.

Between the hours of 6 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., on said date, at which election all legal voters residing in said precincts, shall be given an opportunity to vote by secret ballot on the question whether the Fiscal Court of Mason county shall be composed of three Commissioners, to be elected from the county at large, and the Judge of the County Court.

The order calling said election specifying its purpose and directing the manner in which same shall be held, is as follows:

MASON COUNTY COURT.
September Term, September 4, 1916.
Alfred M. Peed, et als., On Petition.
ORDER

This day came Alfred M. Peed and others, and filed a written petition signed by eight hundred and forty-one of the legal voters of Mason county, requesting the Judge of the Mason County Court to submit to the qualified voters of Mason county at the next general election hereafter to be held the question, "whether the Fiscal Court of Mason county shall be composed of three Commissioners, to be elected from the county at large, and the Judge of the County Court," and it appearing that said petition is signed by more than three hundred and fifty of the legal voters of Mason county, and the court being advised, it is therefore ordered and directed that the officers of the election in all the voting precincts in Mason county shall open a poll and take the sense of the legal voters in said county upon said question, said election to be held on Tuesday, November 7th, 1916, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. The Clerk of the Mason County Court shall furnish the Sheriff of Mason county a copy of this order, and said Sheriff shall cause the same to be published in all the county papers not less than four weeks previous to said election and he shall also advertise the same by printed handbills, posted not less than two weeks before said election in a conspicuous place in each of the voting precincts in said county. It is further ordered and directed that the Clerk of the Mason County Court shall prepare ballots to be used at said election, each ballot to have printed thereon the question: "ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE FISCAL COURT OF THE COUNTY BEING COMPOSED OF THREE COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FROM THE COUNTY AT LARGE AND THE JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT?"

Given under my hand, at my office, in the City of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, this 30th day of September, 1916.

JOHN H. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Mason County.

Better Bargains Than Ever

AT THE NEW YORK STORE. COME TO SEE US SATURDAY.

Some merchants are surprised that we sell goods as cheap as we do, but we prepared.

UNDERWEAR

Our 25c and 50c Underwear is the best for the money; for Ladies, Men, Boys and Girls.

BLANKETS

We offer the best wool nap Blankets for Saturday at \$1.98.

\$3 Comforts \$1.98.

We also have the cheaper grades.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS

We sold some fine coats to ladies who looked around in Cincinnati.

HATS

New ones for Saturday; see them.

Children's Hats cheaper than ever.

New York Store

S. STRAUS, Proprietor. Phone 571.

SEND US YOUR POSTAL ORDERS—POSTAGE PAID



You can't afford to keep a good car in an unfit place. We can provide safe, clean and convenient storage for a limited number of machines.

Right now is the time to see about it so you will be sure to get a place. Or if you want a cover for the car we will serve you best.

OAKLAND - DODGE - OLDSMOBILE
Keith & Stephenson
MAYSVILLE'S LEADING GARAGE



IF NOT THIS THEN THIS

You may not be able to get away to the lakes or mountains this summer to enjoy the natural breeze. Your next best way to find comfort is an ELECTRIC FAN. It will keep you cool and comfortable day and night all summer at less than half a cent an hour.

ELECTRIC SHOP

Of Maysville Gas Co., Incorporated

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

NEW PRICES AUGUST 1, 1916

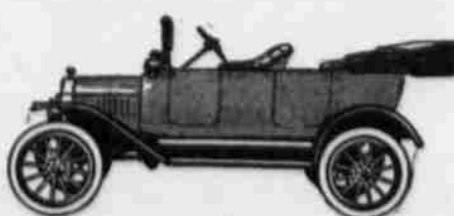
The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

Chassis	\$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

L. C. B. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY



WHY NOT TRY A LEDGER WANT AD?

BRAN Why Old and Young Need Bran, the Sensible Food Laxative **BRAN** "Kellogg's" Bran, Ready To Serve, Only 25c a Package **M. C. RUSSELL CO.**